FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JULY 4, 1914

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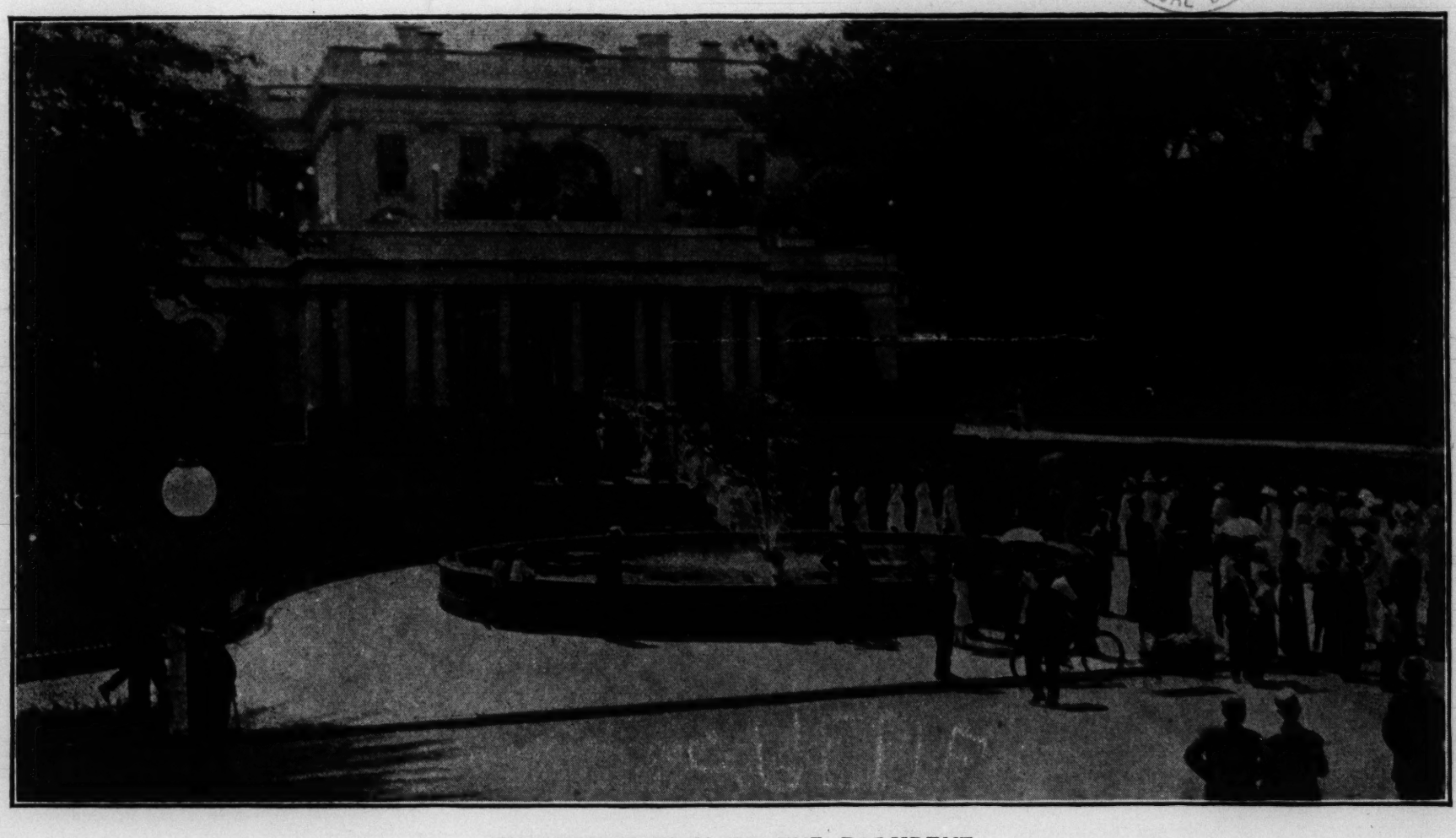

THE DEPUTATION TO THE PRESIDENT

By his reply to the club women's deputation, the President, as the spokesman of his party, has definitely put his party on record as refusing help to the suffrage cause. The several million enfranchised women cannot fail to remember this fact in deciding upon their party affiliations next November.

The weakness of his statement that as the leader of the Party he still considered himself bound by the party platform, is apparent in view of his recent action in forcing the Panama tolls bill through Congress in contradiction to the plank in the Baltimore platform.

His statement that personally he considered the suffrage question one to be settled by the States can only be regarded as an excuse. The passage of this amendment would mean doing no more for the women of the country than the Nation has already done by the same method for the Negro race. It is difficult to see how it can be considered an infringement on States' rights in view of the fact that the amendment, when passed by Congress, will require the ratification of the States. It would simply mean the yielding of one-fourth of the States to the other three-fourths, which is only in accordance with majority rule.

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Business Manager: ELIZABETH C. HARRIS
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Notes of the Week

Club Women's Deputation to President Wilson

A delegation of 500 club women waited upon President Wilson at the White House on Tuesday afternoon, June 30th. A full report of the interview is given on page two.

Plans of the House Rules Committee

THE office of Mr. Henry, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, was visited on Monday morning by a deputation of South Carolina women headed by Miss Drayton. Mr. Henry was expected in Washington on Monday, after a two weeks' visit to Texas. The deputation was informed by the secretary in the Rules Committee room that Mr. Henry would remain in Texas for another thirty days, and that he had requested his committee not to frame a rule for the consideration of further legislation in the House until his return to Washington.

Suffragists, however, expect the remaining members of the committee to consider the Suffrage amendment without delay.

Speaker of the House Declares for Suffrage

Mr. Champ Clark publicly declared last Saturday his personal belief in the principle of equal suffrage. "Woman suffrage," said the Speaker, "is inevitable as the rising of tomorrow's sun. For one thousand years men have been trying to rule the world, and some think they have made a bad mess of it. If you women are going to run it, I hope you will improve on the efforts of the men.

"You are going at this thing in the right way. The first article of the Constitution of the United States provides that every one shall have the right to petition Congress or the Government. I hope you will continue in the peaceable methods which you are now using.

"Now to go back to the root of this whole thing. Article 2 of Section 1 of the Constitution provides that the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors in the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures. It has been considered a matter for State management, this voting business, except in the case of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, which everybody knows were shot into the Constitution. The special necessities of the case were what made the people take that method of getting what they wanted, instead of the usual method of procedure among the States.

"There are two methods of amending the Constitution. You can begin here or you can begin in the States. Whenever three-fourths of the States recommend an amendment to the Constitution, then it goes. No one seems to have paid much attention to the method of beginning with the States. I think you are going at it in the right way. * * *

"The only question for you folks to consider is how you can most expeditiously get what you are after. I think you are going to get it. My own judgment is that you can get it quicker through the States than through Congress. * * *

"My own position, and I might as well make that clear to you now because I have got to do it some time, is that I think women should vote. Whenever it is submitted in Missouri, I am going to vote for it." * * *

This statement was made to a delegation of Suffragists representing the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and headed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President. Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, Mrs. Medill McCormick, and other women prominently identified with the National Association, accompanied Dr. Shaw.

All Suffragists will rejoice in this unqualified declaration of Speaker Clark in favor of the principle of woman suffrage. It is particularly significant in a man so powerful in his party as the Speaker, and in one who is considered so prominent a candidate for Presidential honors. Directly and indirectly Mr. Clark has great power to expedite the passage of the Suffrage amendment in Congress.

The Speaker's advice, delivered in a spontaneous, off-hand manner, was evidently a friendly suggestion rather than a hard-and-fast statement of his own views on method. Mr. Clark seems to advise Suffragists to "begin with the States." Yet he says "you are going at this thing in the right way," to a group of Suffragists who are asking for Congressional action. He refers to Article 2 of Section 1 of the Constitution, which provides that a State shall determine the qualifications of voters for the national legislature. Yet he recognizes that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments alter the electorate by act of Congress. Three amendments, whether shot into the Constitution or not, are a formidable array of precedents for the National Suffrage amendment. Any party which accepts them as a part of the Constitution must grant women the right to shoot their amendment through Congress in the same expeditious manner.

Mr. Clark rightfully states that our only question now is how we can expeditiously get what we are after. The speaker will probably recognize as readily the necessity for Congressional work as for State work, in order to obtain the enfranchisement of women in the shortest possible time.

Mr. Marshall Still an Anti-Suffragist

MR. THOMAS MARSHALL, waited upo by the same deputation, was asked by Mr Desha Breckinridge why, if he believe woman suffrage to be a good thing, as she b lieved he really did, women should not be grante the ballot without further delay. She urged th the men in Congress get away from their usu masculine calm and deliberate methods in th case. "But, my dear Mrs. Breckenridge," sa the Vice President, smilingly, "I can't get awa from my wife," referring to the fact that Mr Marshall is not a Suffragist. "And I don't wa to," he added quickly.

"Of course not," said Mrs. Breckenridge. S said that the Vice President should use his pe suasive powers to convert his wife to woma suffrage.

It is a question whether a practical politicia like Mr. Marshall would have been so thoroug ly controlled by the views of his wife if he ha been dealing with the representatives of vote instead of disfranchised women.

Petitions to Congress

IN the Senate on June 27th petitions asking f a national Suffrage amendment were presen ed on behalf of their constituents by Senato Smoot of Utah, Lewis of Illinois, Oliver of Pen sylvania, Catron of New Mexico, Smith of Geo gia, Townsend of Michigan, Bristow of Kansa Lippitt of Rhode Island, Weeks of Massach setts, Nelson of Minnesota. Overman of Nor Carolina, Goff of West Virginia, Norris of N braska, Poindexter of Washington, Root of Ne York, Smith of Michigan, Lane of Oregon, Pe rose of Pennsylvania (through Senator Oliver and Fall of New Mexico (through Senator Ne son).

In the House of Representatives on June 27t similar petitions were presented by Represent tives Borland of Missouri, Burke of South D kota, Gardner of Massachusetts, Kennedy Rhode Island, Lewis of Maryland, Patten of Ne York, Thacher of Massachusetts and Willis Ohio.—Congressional Record, June 27th, 1914.

District of Columbia W. C. T. U. Endorses Woman Suffrage

The quarterly convention of the District Columbia W. C. T. U. meeting on Wednesda June 24th, considered a resolution endorsing th principle of woman suffrage, and authorizing delegation from the W. C. T. U. to take part the deputation to President Wilson on June 30t The resolution was passed by the splendid ma jority of 54 to 14 votes. A large deputation the District of Columbia women according joined the deputation to the President, urging th passage of the Suffrage amendment in Congres this session.

Woman Suffrage in Spain

A woman Suffrage society has recently bee organized in Spain for the first time in the hi tory of that country. Woman suffrage has bee slow to start in Spain; but press reports indicat that, once begun, it is making a surprising hea way.

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PRESIDENT REFUSES AID TO DEPUTATION

Five Hundred Clubwomen March to White House

PRESIDENT WILSON today retreated behind his high privilege as Chief Executive and refused to commit himself as to whether the framers of the Constitution meant what they said when they wrote Article V providing for the amendment of that instrument.

Declaring that he had in the past expressed the limitations placed upon him as the head of his party, he stated today to 500 representative club women that personally he believed the question of woman suffrage should be settled by the States.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, who led the deputation, begged to remind the President that three-fourths of the States would have to pass upon the proposed constitutional amendment enfranchising women before it could become law, and Mr. Wilson objected that by that process it would be forced upon the other one-fourth.

"Mr. President," said Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, who had made the appeal for the passage of the proposed amendment, "don't you think that when the Constitution was framed it was agreed that when three-fourths of the States wanted a reform, the other one-fourth would accept it also?"

The President's mouth hardened into a straight line. His face flushed. "I cannot say," he said, stiffly, "what was agreed upon. I do not think that has anything to do with my convictions, and I do not think it is quite proper that I should submit myself to cross-examination."

THE DEPUTATION

The deputation had assembled for a preliminary mass meeting at the Public Library at one o'clock, where an address of welcome had been made by Mrs. Harvey Wiley, who sent out the call which brought the club women to Washington. Stirring speeches were also made by Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. Frank Miles Day of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Eugene Shippen of Michigan, and Mrs. Josepha Whitney of Connecticut.

Leaving the library, the deputation, which extended over several blocks, marched in single file to the White House, preceded by a band playing the Marseillaise, the Star Spangled Banner, and other stirring national airs, and led by four banner bearers carrying the now famous amendment banner, demanding the passage of the Bristow-Mondell amendment enfranchising women. Arriving at the White House, it passed through the arcade and into the East Room, the band continuing to play meanwhile outside the building.

The women were massed about the State Department, filling it from end to end and leaving a hollow square in which Mrs. Ellis Logan and

THE PROCESSION TO THE WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. Wiley, President and Vice President respectively, of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, awaited the President's arrival.

Preceded by his aide, Colonel Harts, the President entered and bowed to Mrs. Wiley, who stepped forward to meet him.

"Mr. President," said Mrs. Wiley, "we come to you today as the representatives of one million club women to present to you the resolution of the General Federation of Women's Clubs endorsing woman suffrage. This is a most significant action. No longer can it be said that women do not want the ballot when the women's congress, meeting in biennial session, votes its 'earnest belief in the principle of political equality regardless of sex.' We come to you therefore backed by the force of this great body to ask you to use your influence in the manner provided in the Constitution with that other Congress on the hill—to there further in every possible way the Bristow-Mondell amendment now pending before it. I will leave it to the two appointed speakers to bring this matter to you in detail.

"I have the pleasure of introducing Mrs. Ellis Logan, President of the District Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, author of 'What Eight Million Women Want.'"

Mrs. Logan presented to Mr. Wilson an engrossed copy of the resolution adopted by the Federation at Chicago endorsing the principle of political equality for men and women regardless of sex.

"Eight million working women have their eyes on the results of this resolution today," said Mrs. Logan. "Suffrage is the duty of woman. It is her patriotism to safeguard her womanhood. This resolution demonstrates in unmistakable terms that the women of the country are looking to Congress to pass this amendment before this session adourns.

"Mr. President, on the eve of the Fourth of July, when the Declaration of our Forefathers still rings its jubilant note around the world, what more fitting hour and time for our President, the father of daughters, to give his voice and his influence to our cause."

The President turned to Mrs. Dorr.

"Mr. President," said Mrs. Dorr, "we are well aware that you are the busiest of men. I shall therefore go directly to the point and tell you that our reason for calling on you today is to

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

SECTION OF THE DEPUTAT O

ask you if you will not use your powerful influence with Congress to have the Bristow-Mondell Suffrage amendment passed in this session.

"On former occasions when we came to you on this business you told us that you could do nothing for us because you were committed to a restricted program defined by the Democratic platform and that you were determined never to initiate any important legislation until the party had given you its instructions. Since our last visit to the White House, you have receded from that position. You have initiated and carried through Congress an extremely important piece of legislation without waiting for party instruction. In fact, you have carried it through in the face of positive instruction to the contrary written in the platform on which you were elected. You did this because you deemed it the wise and the right thing to do, and you had the courage to act according to your conscience and your convictions. In the matter of the legislation to which I have referred your justification rested on the fact that a certain situation had changed and a changed situation called for a changed policy. We submit that the situation in regard to woman suffrage has changed absolutely since the Baltimore platform was written. No other political situation has changed so completely as this one."

Mrs. Dorr traced briefly the growth of the Suffrage movement and pointed out its evolution from an academic to a nationally important political issue. She asked the President to use his influence first with the Rules Committee to secure the report allotting time for the consideration of the measure in the House and then to do what he could to secure for women their enfranchisement during the life of the present Congress.

"And now, Mr. President," said Mrs. Dorr, "it was extremely kind of you to receive this deputation, but we have reached a point where we are not satisfied with kindness and toleration. We want action. We therefore ask you, President Wilson, to answer a plain question. What are you going to do now, in this present session of Congress, for woman suffrage. Are you going to use your powerful influence to induce Congress to pass the Bristow-Mondell resolution?"

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER

The President replied:

"Mrs. Wiley and Ladies:

"No one could fail to be impressed by this great company of thoughtful women and I want to assure you that it is to me most impressive. I have stated once before the position which, as the leader of a party, I feel obliged to take and I am sure that you will not wish me to state it again. Perhaps it would be more serviceable if I ventured upon the confident conjecture that the Baltimore convention did not embody this very important question in the platform which it adopted because of its conviction that the principles of the Constitution which allotted these questions to the States were well-considered principles from which they did not wish to depart. You have asked me to state my personal position with regard to the pending measure. It is my conviction that this is a matter for settlement by the States and not by the Federal Government, and, therefore, that being my personal conviction and it being obvious that there is no ground on your part for discouragement in the progress you are making, and my passion being for local self-government and the determination by the great communities into which this nation is organized of their own policy and

AT OUTSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE

life, I can only say that since you turned away from me as a leader of a party and asked me my position as a man, I am obliged to state it very frankly, and I believe that in stating it I am probably in agreement with those who framed the platform to which allusion has been made.

"I think that very few persons, perhaps, realize the difficulty of the dual duty that must be exercised, whether he will or not, by a President of the United States. He is President of the United States as an executive charged with the administration of the law, but he is the choice of a party as a leader in policy. The policy is determined by the party or else upon unusual and new circumstances by the determination of those who lead the party. This is my situation as an individual. I have told you that I believed that the best way of settling this thing and the best-considered principles of the Constitution with regard to it is that it should be settled by the States. I am very much obliged to you."

The President paused. He looked relieved. There was a moment's silence and then Mrs. Dorr said:

"May I ask you this question? Is it not a fact that we have very good precedents existing for altering the electorate by constitutional amendment?"

The President's face changed. "I do not think," he said, "that that has anything to do with my conviction as to the best way that it can be done."

"It has not," agreed Mrs. Dorr, "but it leaves room for the women of the country to say what they want through the Constitution of the United States."

"Certainly it does," the President said, hastily. "There is good room. But I have stated my conviction. I have no right to criticise the opinions of others who have different convictions, and I certainly would not wish to do so."

Mrs. Wiley stepped forward. "Granted that it is a State matter," she said; "would it not give this great movement an impetus if the resolution now pending before Congress were passed?"

"But that resolution is for an amendment to the Constitution," the President objected.

"The States would have to pass upon it before it became an amendment," said Mrs. Wiley. "Would it not be a State matter then?"

"Yes," the President interrupted, "but by a very different process, for by that process it would be forced upon the minority; they would have to accept it."

"They could reject it if they wished to," said Mrs. Dorr. "Three-fourths of the States would have to pass it."

"Yes," the President said with distinct annoyance, "but the other fourth could not reject it."

"Mr. President," said Mrs. Dorr, "don't you think that when the Constitution was framed it was agreed that when three-fourths of the States wanted a reform, the other fourth should accept it also?"

The President was plainly disconcerted. He stepped back.

"I cannot say," he replied, frigidly, "what was agreed upon. I can only say that I have tried to answer your question and I do not think it is quite proper that I submit myself to cross-examination."

"Very well," Mrs. Dorr said, quietly. "We will not cross-examine you further."

"Thank you, Mr. President," said Mrs. Wiley, "for your courtesy in receiving us."

The President bowed. "I am very much obliged to you," he said. "It has been a pleasant occasion."

As the President retired, the women gathered in groups about the East Room and talked for several moments before there was a general movement toward the door. The interview had lasted more than half an hour.

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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

Our Democratic President

The President has told a deputation of club women that they must win political freedom from State Legislatures; but not from him, nor from Congress.

This position is obvious pretence. The national government has the power, granted it by the Constitution, to enfranchise women. It has therefore the duty of doing so, if women's claim to enfranchisement is just.

The President knows as well as we do the enormous difficulty of winning the vote by amending the Constitution of thirty-nine different States. It is amazing that a man can be found who will calmly direct women to take up this great burden, when men are responsible for their need. Men alone, in all but ten States, have the power to change our laws. The good or evil of these laws is their praise or blame. It is a public injustice to-day that men deny to women, in the ballot, a means of self-protection which they are glad to possess themselves. Men are ethically on the defensive—particularly the man or group of men who from time to time monopolizes political power. For the President of the United States, who incorporates in himself the political power of the whole nation, and who is therefore more responsible than any other one person to-day for the subjection of women, to declare that he washes his hands of their whole case, is to presume upon greater ignorance among women than he will find they possess.

Nevertheless, we are specifically informed by the President that it is "not proper" for us to "cross-examine" him on the grounds of his refusal to help us.

Only fitfully do women realize the astounding arrogance of their rulers.

Writing the Record of the Democratic Party

In the past week leaders in the Democratic party have made statements which, taken together, outline a fairly clear-cut national suffrage policy.

President Wilson has declared his personal belief that it is "undesirable" for women to be enfranchised by federal amendment. It is of course constitutional; but it is unjust to coerce one-fourth of the States. Why the President is more sensitive to this injustice than the States themselves, which freely entered the Federation on the accepted understanding that a minority of one-fourth of the States should yield to a majority of three-fourths, the President does not state; and quite naturally he does not wish to be cross-examined on the point.

Other members of the party are franker, and cry out that the stumbling block is the Negro. In other words, the President holds that in certain localities women, taken in the mass, black and white together, are not yet fit to vote; it is "undesirable" that these States be included in a national act enfranchising women.

The contention is absurd, because our Federal amendment does not force a State to enfranchise all women, but merely forbids their disfranchisement on the single ground that they are women. It is still open to a State to disfranchise unfit citizens, men or women, black or white, in the measure of their unfitness. It is not undesirable to enfranchise women nationally.

The President, in holding back the enfranchisement of all women on account of the supposed unfitness of some women, is frankly an anti-Suffragist. The most hot-headed anti does not dispute the fitness of some women to vote, but merely holds that the fit should remain disfranchised on account of the unfit. This appears to be the President's line of action within his own sphere of national politics. Democracy is nationally anti-suffrage.

The Vice President falls with greater candor into the same classification. The very gentle appeal of a group of noted Suffragists, he met with an archaic joke: he would have to "get away" from his wife, if he admitted women's equal rights with men.

Mr. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, declares his belief in woman suffrage and promises that in his capacity as a citizen of Missouri, he will vote for a Suffrage amendment in his own State. He does not say how he will help us in the ranks of the Democratic Party, where his strength lies. We may safely infer, therefore, that the Democratic policy allows individual members to declare for woman suffrage according to their personal conviction or the demand of their constituencies, provided that their help begins and ends in their own State.

Another important member of the party who is illuminating the national policy is Mr. Henry, chairman of the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee "holds the pass" in the House of Representatives. It forms the legislative program of the House; no measure, even after it has been reported to the House, can get on the working calendar, until a rule allotting time for the consideration of the measure has been favorably reported from the Rules Committee. The Suffrage amendment is exactly at this stage, and Mr. Henry has retired to Texas, with the request that his committee take no action till his return.

The Rules Committee is a confidential committee of the Democratic Party; it is absolutely in the hands of reliable party men. Clearly it is part of the Democratic plan to catch the Suffrage amendments in the cogs of the party machinery. The situation is in the hands of the Democrats; they have nothing to fear but publicity.

If public opinion, however, should, as it must, force a report from the Rules Committee, Democrats will obstruct in the House. Mr. Mitchell Palmer, chairman of the House caucus, and one of the strongest party members, has already publicly announced that he will attack the Suffrage resolution by moving the substitution of his own measure providing for the initiative and referendum in the several States on the question of woman suffrage within those States. Mr. Palmer is a "life-long believer in the political and spiritual equality of men and women." He sees the "practical advantage" for the Suffrage measure of shifting it to the States; and Suffragists will have difficulty in constraining him to hold his hand.

The whole plan is quite thoroughly thought out.

But it does not reckon with the women.

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The Garden Party

THE lawn party given in honor of the club women, by Mrs. Wm. Kent in the garden of her beautiful home, came as the crowning event of an eventful day. The night was made for it. The moon hung clear in a cloudless sky. The charming garden was aglow with lights; soft music filled it as the guests gathered for the evening. There was no single element lacking to perfect the ensemble. It was a true Congressional Union evening.

Mrs. Kent received her guests in the large drawing room of the spacious house, assisted by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, wife of Representative Mondell, and the wives of several members of the House of Representatives from California; Mrs. Everis Hayes, Mrs. John E. Raker, and Mrs. Charles E. Bell.

In one corner of the garden, against a row of graceful poplars, which formed a stately background, a platform had been erected for the speakers of the evening.

Mrs. Kent herself opened the evening's program shortly after nine with a speech of welcome and a short comment on the answer of the President to the club women in the afternoon. She said:

"My feeling was one of great sadness to think that such a body of women could be received by their President with so little encouragement. I have never felt so keenly the responsibility of the women voters in this cause."

She then introduced Miss Alice Paul as the permanent chairman.

Her remarks drew repeated applause. At the conclusion of her speech she presented Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia, a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, who brought a message from Mrs. Charlotte Pierce of Philadelphia, the only surviving delegate to the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848. She said that Mrs. Pierce had desired to be one of the deputation, but had been compelled to be there in spirit instead. She sent her greeting, and her hope for the passage of the Bristow-Mondell amendment.

Representative Frank W. Mondell was next on the program. As ever, he praised the working of equal suffrage, and said he hoped soon to have the opportunity of voting aye on the amendment which bears his name.

Miss Helen Todd of California spoke briefly of the splendid fight made by the women of her State, and ended by laying stress on the responsibility of the party in power for the enfranchisement of women.

In view of the fact that a group of organizers were to leave Washington on the first of July to begin the summer campaign, the lawn fete was used to serve a double purpose—a reception to the club women and a farewell to the workers. Those who spoke of the immense value of this campaign were Miss Mary Doyle Brennan, Miss Doris Stevens, and Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs.

Miss Brennan was leaving for Atlantic City, Miss Stevens for Newport, while Mrs. Stubbs was going first to Norfolk and later to the resorts in New York and the lake region of Minnesota.

The evening was brought to a close by a vigorous fifteen minutes of pledging for the summer campaign.

Over one thousand dollars was added to the war chest of the Union. The wives of Congressmen were conspicuous in their ready response, while the general assemblage came bravely to the front with support for this important work.

Far from being retarded by the attitude of the President touching Federal action for suffrage, the day had increased the impetus of this virile movement for immediate enfranchisement.

Mr. Palmer's Position

DRESSED in the purple, white and gold regalia of the Congressional Union, with flags flying, a group of fifty Pennsylvania and Delaware women called upon Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer on Tuesday morning again to ask him to use his influence with the Rules Committee to report out the resolution giving time for the consideration of Suffrage this session in the House of Representatives. Mr. Palmer, was very genial and sorry that he did not have chairs enough for the group. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia answered that they did not so much wish chairs as his good will in their work.

"We wish you to support our resolution," she said, "the Bristow-Mondell resolution. Will you not urge the Rules Committee at its meeting tomorrow to report favorably on House Resolution 514?"

Mr. Palmer agreed that the Suffrage measure should be reported to the House and voted upon this session.

"Will you not say this to Mr. Henry?" asked Mrs. Frank Miles Day, another Philadelphia member of the deputation.

"I will," answered Mr. Palmer, "but," he added, "I must tell you that if the Bristow-Mondell bill is reported, I intend to propose the substitution of the Shafroth-Palmer amendment."

"Oh, you would not do that," exclaimed Mrs. James H. Hughes of Dover, Delaware.

"Yes," said Mr. Palmer, "I will. But, if this should fail, I will vote for the Bristow-Mondell amendment."

The deputation, in a chorus, assured Mr. Palmer that they would not be satisfied with the Shafroth-Palmer measure as a substitute for the Bristow-Mondell and protested vigorously against his proposal to block the latter amendment by offering a substitute at this critical moment.

One of the women from the group then suddenly broke in, "I have lived and voted in the West, but am now disfranchised. My brother, however, is a voter on the Atlantic as well as on the Pacific Coast. Does not this political anomaly make woman suffrage a political issue? Does it not show why I, as a woman voter, support the Bristow-Mondell amendment?"

"Your position is altogether a just and tenable one, but——"

The women finally left after finding that Mr. Palmer was apparently not only unprepared to aid their amendment in any way, but was actually contemplating blocking its course by substituting in its place his own amendment proposing a national initiative and referendum on the suffrage question.

New Members

AMONG the new members who have joined the Congressional Union are Mrs. Frank Miles Day, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Association and vice-president of the Philadelphia Woman's League for Good Government; Miss Mary Toole, managing editor of Everywoman, the well-known Suffrage paper; Mrs. Charlotte Pierce, the eminent pioneer Suffragist who is the only surviving member of the famous Seneca Falls Conference of 1848 at which the Suffrage movement in this country was launched, and Dr. Helen Sumner, industrial expert of the National Child Labor Bureau, and author of "Equal Suffrage," a volume embodying the results of an investigation conducted by the National College Suffrage League on the working of suffrage in Colorado.

Treasurer's Note

THIS week we wish to make an appeal for funds with which to defray the expense attendant upon the club's women's deputation to the President. Women from all over the country are realizing that the National work is their work. This week two dollars was received from a member of the Union in New Mexico. She writes: "I am sure that for New Mexico the Federal amendment is the only hope—as for some other Southern States also. Our State Constitution makes justice to women almost impossible." This interest in far away New Mexico is most encouraging and leads us to hope that Suffragists in other parts of the country, distant from Washington, will also contribute something toward the general national work.

Contributions Toward $50,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

(Fund opened December 7, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions from June 18th to June 25th, 1914

Miss Elsie Hill	$ 18.70
Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abrahams	1.00
Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley	2.00
Miss Alice Trenthart	2.00
Miss Caroline Cooper	2.00
Mrs. Henry Woodhall Green	2.00
Mrs. Bertha A. Mulhall	2.00
Miss Laura Hamilton Murdock	2.00
Miss Emma F. Baxter	2.00
Mrs. Dorothy Mead	2.00
Mrs. Richard Davisson	1.00
Mr. Howard Marston, Jr	5.00
Mr. M. M. Goldberg	10.00
Miss Agnes Douglas	2.00
Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn	5.00
Miss Winifred Mallon	5.00
Miss Georgia C. Stark	2.00
Miss Helen F. Shedd	2.00
Miss Caroline C. Hoffman	5.00
Mr. Sol Minster	5.00
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson	5.00
Miss Dorothy Stoddard	2.00
Miss Marguerite Wallace	2.00
Mrs. John B. Henderson	19.00
Mrs. Horatio Taplin	1.00
Mrs. Arthur Hollick	2.00
Mr. Wm. Pollock	2.00
Business Woman's Equal Suffrage League, Washington, D. C.	19.05
Miss Henrietta Dunlop	1.00
Miss Emily Carr	2.00
Mrs. Josephine Kelton	1.00
Mrs. W. D. Connor	2.00
A Friend	50.00
Miss Florence Sibley	100.00
Mrs. Henry C. Davis	10.00
Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell	5.00
Mrs. H. Cavalier Smith	5.00
Mrs. Mary V. Grice	5.00
Miss Rebecca Ernst	10.00
Mrs. S. C. Greenough	5.00
Collection	2.78
Membership Fees	12.00
Sale of Tickets	7.25
Total	$347.78
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	$35,668.68
Total to June 25th, 1914	$36,016.46

Holiday Campaign

The summer campaign at the shore and mountain resorts is now well under way.

Mrs. John F. T. Anderson and Miss Josephine Kelton have been driving through Louisa County, Virginia, distributing Suffrage literature and giving informal Suffrage talks. A tea was given in their honor by Mrs. Burnet at Belmeade, which marked the close of the excursion, the first of many others which are planned for the next two months.

Mrs. John Jay White has already opened her beautiful cottage, "Ahtagwenda," at Onteora, in the Catskills, for a Suffrage meeting, and with the help of Miss Ruth Astor Noyes is planning an open-air demonstration for the Fourth of July, at which Mrs. Frances Bjorkman will be the principal speaker. The guests, including townsfolk and members of the summer colony, who attended the first Suffrage meeting, are now assisting enthusiastically in the further activities planned by Mrs. White and Miss Noyes. Among these will be the initiation of a Suffrage section in the annual Fourth of July parade in the adjoining village of Tannersville. A Suffrage ball will be given a little later in the season, the first ever held in that section. In the meantime, Mrs. White and Miss Noyes are disposing of many copies of the Suffragist each week, securing new members for the Union, and raising money for the summer campaign by the sale of buttons, regalia and Suffrage literature.

Miss Alice Trenthart writes from Portsmouth, Ohio, that she is securing a gratifying number of members, and increasing the circulation of the Suffragist. Mrs. Morven Thompson, who has gone to her summer home in Canada, has promised to interest the members of the summer colony, English and American, at North Hadley, Province of Quebec.

Miss Eliza Lord, formerly dean of women at the Western Reserve University, and one of the most active workers in behalf of the Federal amendment, will go next week to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where she will direct Suffrage activities during the summer. Miss Emily Carr, who is now at Indiana cottage, Chautauqua, plans with the help of other Suffragists to hold open-air meetings several evenings each week. Miss Emma Burke is rapidly gathering in members and subscribers in Rhode Island.

Miss Mary Brennan and Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell returned on Monday from the fortnight Suffrage walking tour through the Maryland mountains. Miss Brennan writes: "I spoke every night and sometimes three times a day. We have had splendid meetings everywhere, record-breaking crowds and very friendly politicians. The whole Democratic and Republican ticket in Garrett County is pledged to "Votes for Women." At Crellin, a lumber camp in the hills, the band came out to meet us, and escorted us triumphantly into town to the square. At once four men came running with a great carpenter's table and we mounted with a flourish. Soon, however, our ardor was dampened by a sudden drenching downpour and we ran for shelter into the general store. While Miss Trax was negotiating about having the church opened, we were mounted once more on the counter near the cash register and were continuing our eloquence. Crellin broke the record in members, giving 65. They wished us to come back for a debate that some "antis" are arranging, so Miss Thurlow of Baltimore and myself double back on Saturday from Bloomington to Oakland, thence by auto to Crellin.

The Oakland meeting was splendid. We spoke from the Court House steps and all Oakland seemed gathered in the square before us. Many people came up after the meeting—among them the Episcopal Curate—and said that they had been converted."

New Delaware Headquarters

I ARRIVED from Washington on the twenty-third and with the co-operation of Mrs. Cranston, President of the Delaware State Suffrage Association, Miss Mary de Vou, the corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Winfield Quigley, President of the Wilmington Equal Suffrage Association, began at once to notify club women of the deputation to the President. A large delegation was secured.

On Monday, June 23d, the Congressional Union took possession of its new headquarters in Wilmington. A small automobile procession was held in honor of the occasion. The automobiles were led by Miss Charlotte Quigley, the little daughter of the President of the Wilmington Equal Franchise League. She drove in her pony cart, which was gaily decorated with purple, white and gold, and by her side rode little Master Wallace. Next came the car with the Federal Amendment banner held by Dr. White de la Cour, Mrs. Mary Hearn and Miss Katharine Krysa. Following that was the Congressional Union headquarters banner held by Miss Elsie Hill in the car with Mrs. Winfield Quigley and Mrs. Francis I. du Pont. Miss Mary de Vou, carrying the New Castle County standard, and Mrs. Anna Arniel with the Kent County standard, rode in the third car, and Miss Marguerite Wallace, treasurer of the Delaware Headquarters, with Miss Winifred Bach carried the Sussex County standard in the fourth car. The demonstration received the lively attention of the noon crowds and it is fair to state that Wilmington knows quite well that the Union's present headquarters are at three hundred and five Delaware Avenue.

Mrs. William Bancroft, a member of the Congressional Union, has arranged a meeting at the New Century Club for Tuesday, June 30th, at four o'clock. Mr. George Oliver, an English Friend, will present the English Suffrage movement.

On July 2d and 3rd we will go to the Smyrna Fair, annually given by the New Century Club, and on the Fourth will speak at the State races. Ten six-foot messenger balloons will be released between heats at the races. The first seven are for the States which will vote on the Suffrage amendment this November. The eighth and ninth are for the Senate and House, which have our amendment on their calendar and the tenth for the President, who could recommend action upon our bill at this session. Each balloon will carry a miniature amendment banner, "We demand an amendment to the U. S. Constitution enfranchising women." A torpedo salute and a speech of farewell instructions will accompany the release of each balloon.

Elsie Hill,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Neither Here Nor There

WOMAN'S place," said Senator Martine, "is at the bedside." Yet when Florence Nightingale first attempted to organize her corps of trained nurses it was asked how she could "be guilty of so unwomanly an act, such an outrage upon the modesty of her sex as to introduce women into hospitals where common soldiers lay ill and dying."—Alice Duer Miller in the New York Tribune.

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